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by the relation of the total supply of capital to the total demand for it. Like interest, wages and profits are marginal as they are fixed by the relative capacities of laborers and entrepreneurs.

Aside from the possible weakness of being overscientific and exact instead of illuminatingly clear and simple, as a work of this nature should be, the book as a whole may be said to be a successful attempt (if such attempts can be successful) to present in a brief, summary form the fundamentals of economics.

*Women and Economic Evolution.* By THERESA SCHMID McMAHON. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, No. 496. Madison, Wis., 1912. 8vo, pp. 132. \$0.25.

The question of the relationship between industrial changes and the position of women as this would appear from a brief historical survey is the author's thesis. The main line of argument is that the original division of labor between men and women was made for the purpose of serving the convenience of both, it being to woman's advantage to have her work center about the hearth. The principle of division continued to be the same, always tending to keep women at home. They therefore did not meet industrial conditions at first hand and consequently took a passive attitude toward social institutions. With the industrial revolution much of the work of economic value that women had been doing in the home was taken out of it and to maintain their homes they had to follow the work. At least this was true of the poorer classes where the women often had an immediate experience with social and economic conditions. In the middle and upper classes the result was greatly increased leisure for the women and an opportunity for self-cultivation which has turned the interest of some to social problems. In other cases, however, it has developed a class of parasites. These changes in the status of women are reflected in changes in the home, birth-rate, divorce, etc.

An attempt to handle such a subject, even if only in its historical phases, in the space of not much over a hundred pages necessarily results in superficial treatment and the consequent weakening of the author's conclusions. It is unfortunate that a considerable number of typographical errors should have been allowed to remain.

*Cyclopedia of Practical Accounting.* By JAMES B. GRIFFITH, CHARLES A. SWEETLAND, and OTHERS. Chicago: American School of Correspondence, 1912. 4 vols., pp. 402, 425, 426, 434. \$12.80.

The treatise evidently aims to give a complete review of the entire field of accounting. The volumes start out with a discussion of the theory of accounts, and then proceed to show the methods of keeping the books of various kinds of organizations, from single proprietors to corporations, and of different kinds